

# WEATHER.

Fair tonight and tomorrow; gentle to moderate west-southwest wind. Temperature for next twenty-four hours: High, 83, at 2 p.m. today; low, 66, at 6 a.m. today. For full report see page 12.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 11

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ONE CENT.

## U. S. AND GERMANY NOW ARE BELIEVED TO BE NEAR BREAK

High Officials Here Lean to View That Parting of Ways Is Close at Hand.

## SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS IS LOOKED FOR

President's Friends and Advisers Unable to See How He Can Avoid Taking Drastic Step.

## EXTRA SESSION IS DOUBTFUL

Calling of Congress Would Be Dependent Upon Action of Imperial Government—"Friends of Peace" Caution Executive.

Official announcement was made at the White House today that "as soon as all the facts regarding the Arabic are ascertained our course of action will be determined."

This official announcement was given out by Secretary Tumulty after a conference with President Wilson. Mr. Tumulty said the statement was all he was authorized to say.

High officials today leaned strongly to the view that the parting of the ways between the United States and Germany is close at hand; virtually here, in fact.

In the light of all the information that is being received it was impossible for the President's warmest friends and closest advisers today to see how he will avoid taking the drastic step that has been regarded as possible—the severance of all diplomatic relations with the German government, an announcement to the world that the United States no longer wishes to continue on friendly terms with a nation disregardful of all laws and of the rights of humanity in general.

That the President will take no backward step from the warnings heretofore conveyed to the German government was everywhere in official life today regarded as a certainty. Any thought of this was instantly dismissed wherever a remote suggestion of that course was made.

## Will Not Act Hastily.

It was equally apparent that the President will not permit himself to be rushed to conclusion, and that if he acts radically it will be because the facts all before him warrant his decision and because he feels sure that Americans everywhere will stand by him.

President Wilson has given up for the present his plans to return to his summer home at Cornish, N. H., and will remain in Washington. He had hoped to go to Cornish late this week.

The President does not expect to hold the usual cabinet meeting tomorrow. All but three members are out of the city. A meeting will be held as soon as conclusive evidence about the sinking of the Arabic is received.

## Silence Regarded as Significant.

The very silence at the White House today was considered as a token of a determination that has not before been shown in the relations of the administration with the imperial government of Germany. In anticipation of a profoundly serious step in the international relations of this country with another, the President waits, patiently giving every moment of time necessary to investigate every phase of the Arabic disaster. From representatives of the government in Great Britain he is expecting all questions to be made clear; from officials of the United States at Berlin he is waiting for the receipt of some word from the German government. A report was rife today that Germany is about to make apology for the sinking of the Arabic, but there was no official verification of this; little hope, in fact, that it will prove correct.

The basis for the prevailing opinion today that the President will be compelled to denounce Germany to the world is the belief that the thorough sifting of the Arabic loss is going to show that the German submarine commander had no justification for his act beyond the German view that everything British that floats, animates or inanimate, is subject to destruction; that he gave no warning; that he was not in danger; and that the Arabic had no armed escort at the time of her sinking.

## PEACE NOTE FAILS; CARRANZA'S ASK

First Chief's Generals Declare He Is to Decide for Them.

## VILLA MAKES READY TO RESUME WARFARE

U. S. May Place Embargo on Arms to Constitutionalists to Force End of Conflict.

With the receipt here of replies to the pan-American note to the Mexican leaders by practically all of Gen. Carranza's chief military and civil supporters, announcing that the responsibility rests with Carranza as to whether a peace conference should be held by the leaders of the various factions, the fact looms up today that the efforts of the signatories to the note for a peaceful settlement of the strife in Mexico have failed.

For Carranza, it is reliably reported here, will refuse in positive terms the suggested plan for a peace conference. His reply will represent the governors and military leaders in all of the territory controlled by the constitutionalist government. The hope existed here that many of these supporters of Carranza would break away from him and accept the proposed plan of the pan-American note.

Gen. Carranza's reply, it was said today, probably will come to Washington from Mexico City, where he is planning to move the seat of his government. It is expected in a few days.

Unless the United States and the diplomatic representatives of the South and Central American republics who joined in sending the pan-American note to the Mexican leaders have some further plans in mind for the establishment of peace in Mexico, there appear to remain as possible courses the following: Another period of inaction, leaving the settlement of the troubles to the Mexicans themselves; the establishment of an embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition into Mexico; or the Carranza forces, which would virtually mean taking sides with the opponents of Carranza, the recognition of the Carranza government; armed intervention by the United States.

**Arms Embargo Possible.** In some quarters it is believed that the embargo on the shipment of arms into Mexico will be the course adopted. It is a question, however, whether the American republics would acquiesce in a policy which would mean in reality intervention in Mexican affairs. Armed intervention would not be countenanced by the Latin-American republics, it is understood clearly here.

The argument is made that an embargo on the shipment of arms into Mexico would be an effective way of bringing Gen. Carranza to terms, for the view is held that Carranza would be impossible for Carranza to purchase arms elsewhere.

The State Department today no intimates that it is considering the pan-American conference would have another meeting to consider the replies which have been sent to the United States. It is believed, however, that this meeting will be held in the course of the next few days.

Meanwhile, from the news received here, it appears that another period of inaction is being considered, at least in Mexico. Gen. Villa, having associated that Carranza and his supporters are against holding a peace conference, has announced that he intends to go ahead with a strong offensive against the Carranza forces.

**Battling Is Resumed.** Consular dispatches from Piedras Negras today report a battle at Icaque, in Monterrey, between Carranza's troops and the combined forces of Villa, Hernandez and Raoul Madero. Both sides, the report states, claim victory. The railroad between Piedras Negras, Saltillo and Torreon is reported to be in the hands of Carranza's forces.

The Brazilian minister to Mexico, Jose Oliveira de Cardoso, who has acted as mediator between Carranza and Villa, discussed Mexican affairs with Secretary Lansing today, and was afterwards seen by the press. He was given for the diplomat at Fort Meyer. Secretary Lansing will entertain him at dinner tonight.

The minister's conference with the secretary today was of an informal nature, and dealt with conditions in Mexico.

**Villa Ready to Fight On.** EL PASO, Tex., August 23.—Arrivals from the border today declared Gen. Villa is mobilizing his forces at Torreon, preparatory to a guerrilla warfare against Gen. Obregon. Sixty pieces of artillery have been parked at Santa Clara and Saltillo, many miles to the north of Torreon, as a reserve. Gen. Villa is said to have 30,000 men, including the regular army, and has received recently from the south, it is said, Gen. Felipe Angeles, now in southern Sonora, a supporter of Carranza's cause.

Gen. Villa's forces are reported to be pressing against Gov. Maytorena at Nogales.

A report of the hospital service at Chihuahua shows that 7,140 wounded were received between March and July. The mortality was seventy-eight, 5,134 being discharged and 1,865 remaining. Vacancies caused by discharges permitted reception of five thousand wounded from hospitals at Torreon and elsewhere, making a total of more than 12,000 wounded treated since March 3.

## Carranza Information.

The Carranza agency here gave out further replies to the pan-American note from supporters of Gen. Carranza, stating that in each case the note had been turned over to the first chief of state, and that the Carranza government is subject to destruction; that he gave no warning; that he was not in danger; and that the Arabic had no armed escort at the time of her sinking.

## OPENS MORE SOUP KITCHENS.

American Red Cross Feeding Destitute in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, August 14, by mail (Continued on Second Page.)

## ITALY'S SENDING AN ARMY OVERSEA; TROOPSHIPS SAIL

Expedition Believed on Way to Give Battle to New Ottoman Foe.

## CAMPAIGN AGAINST TURK WAS PLANNED LAST JULY

Germans Bending Every Energy to Fortify Constantinople Against an Attack.

## ENTER GAYLY INTO NEW WAR

Rome's Declaration of Hostilities Arouses Troops and People to a High Pitch of Enthusiasm.

ROME, August 23, via Paris, 3:20 p.m.—Several transports laden with troops and escorted by warships have departed from Naples, Syracuse, Taranto and Brindisi for an unknown destination.

They sailed under sealed orders. It is generally believed that they are to be employed for operations against Turkey.

## Planned Last July.

UDINE, Italy, August 23, via Paris, 11:30 a.m.—The fact is disclosed that joint military action by Italy with England, France and Russia against Turkey was arranged by the Italian Gen. Pirro during his visit to the Anglo-French front in July.

Plans studied then, it is said, can immediately be put into action.

## Fortifying Constantinople.

LONDON, August 23.—The Germans are bending their whole attention to the fortification of Constantinople and attach no importance to the defense of Adrianople, according to the Times' Balkan correspondent.

"The Turks," the correspondent says, "for some time have been preparing a defensive line on the Gallipoli peninsula. There is much quarrelling between the German and Turkish officers," the correspondent continues. "It is stated that the Germans admire the bravery of the Turkish troops, but consider them incapable of an energetic offensive, owing to insufficient training and a consequent lack of discipline."

## Italians Are Enthusiastic.

ROME, August 23, via Paris, August 23.—Italy's declaration of war against Turkey, the correspondent says, has been greeted with enthusiasm all across the Alps to the Ionian sea and across the Mediterranean to Libya, from which the governor general has sent a telegram declaring that his troops claim the privilege of being the first to enter into the new campaign.

Gen. Cadorna, commander-in-chief of the Italian army, says his men received the news with great cheering. The general staff has discussed with King Victor Emmanuel the plan of the new campaign against Turkey. The government has received assurances that the American authorities have taken the necessary steps to protect Italians in Ottoman territory.

## Grateful to United States.

Appreciation is expressed here in government circles and by the people of the weighty burden undertaken by the American embassy at Constantinople. The Italian press expresses its gratitude to the United States for the representations of Ambassador Morgenthau effective.

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## Stirs Anger of Germans.

AMSTERDAM, via London, August 23.—The German newspapers, copies of which have been received here, express indignation at Italy's declaration of war on Turkey, asserting that Italy is merely acting on the orders of Great Britain.

The Tagblatt says that although Italy has not yet declared war on Germany, she is ready to act whenever she is ordered by the allies.

"The declaration of war on Turkey," says the Vossische Zeitung, "is the natural consequence of Italy's vassalage to Great Britain and France. But Turkey need not worry, as Italy will break her teeth on the Dardanelles, like Great Britain and France have done."

## Italian Troops Press Attack Along the Carinthian Front

ZURICH, Switzerland, August 23, via London, August 23.—Telegrams from the Austrian southern front dated Thursday state that the Italians are making vigorous attacks along the whole Carinthian front and that their artillery fire is becoming more and more intense.

## Over 200 Benefit Orders Represented in Gathering at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., August 23.—The National Fraternal Congress of America convened here today. More than two hundred benefit fraternal orders of the United States and Canada, it was announced, were to send delegates.

Among the subjects to be discussed are "Child Insurance," "Whole Family Protection" and "Shall the Military Division of the Fraternal Orders Be Enlarged as a National Defense by Cooperation with the War Department?" The list of speakers includes W. J. Bryan, John Wesley Hill of New York and Sidney H. Pipe of Toronto, Ont.



## GERMANY, FACING BANKRUPTCY, WOULD WELCOME END TO WAR, ACCORDING TO DUTCH REPORT

Finance Minister and Imperial Chancellor, Pleading for Moderation, Said to Have Warned of Empire's Increasing Difficulties.

AMSTERDAM, via London, August 23.—At the secret conference of cabinet ministers, political leaders and influential writers called by the German imperial chancellor before the re-assembling of the reichstag last Thursday to discuss the political situation, the Telegraf says, Karl Helfferich, secretary of the treasury, explained that the new German war loan would completely exhaust the empire's financial resources, and that the increase in exchequer bonds would cause bankruptcy.

Therefore, Dr. Helfferich urged, it was needful to prepare for an honorable peace.

## German Difficulties Increased.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, according to the same report, declared that the difficulties of the empire were increasing, and advised his hearers to use their influence to soften down bellicose inclinations and expansion policy in the reichstag and the country.

Dr. Helfferich's report, it is said, was the cause of the strategic situation of the reichstag should show an irreconcilably chauvinistic attitude he would be obliged to resign, as he could not accept responsibility for Germany's disaster.

## Two Efforts for Peace.

LONDON, August 23.—A dispatch to the Morning Post from Petrograd says: "At a conference with the publishers of the leading Petrograd papers who visited him to urge the facilitating of the transport of supplies of paper, M. Sazonoff, the Russian foreign minister, declared categorically in reply to a question: 'Germany has twice already attempted to open peace-parlors for a separate peace—once with France and once with Russia.'"

## FOREST FIRES COSTLY.

evacuated the island of Pelagosa, in the Adriatic sea, having destroyed all buildings and fortifications.

The Pelagosa twin islands are in the Adriatic half way between the promontory of Gargano and Dalmatia. They are of volcanic formation. It was announced from Rome July 26 that the cause of the strategic situation of the islands Italian naval forces had established themselves there. August 17 an Austrian fleet of twenty-one vessels, assisted by an aeroplane, bombarded Pelagosa, but, according to the Italian admiral, retired without attempting to disembark after four members of the Italian force had been killed and three wounded.

## KAISER'S ENVOY SEES ULTAN.

Monarch's Illness Had Delayed Reception of Prince Hohenlohe.

AMSTERDAM, via London, August 23.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that the sultan yesterday gave an audience to Prince Hohenlohe, acting German ambassador to Turkey. This audience, which was for the purpose of allowing the prince to present his credentials, has been postponed several times owing to the state of the sultan's health, it is said.

Later Prince Hohenlohe, in the name of Emperor William, presented the decoration of the Iron Cross to the heir to the Turkish throne, Prince Yusof Izzedin.

## FRATERNAL CONGRESS MEETS.

Over 200 Benefit Orders Represented in Gathering at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., August 23.—The National Fraternal Congress of America convened here today. More than two hundred benefit fraternal orders of the United States and Canada, it was announced, were to send delegates.

Among the subjects to be discussed are "Child Insurance," "Whole Family Protection" and "Shall the Military Division of the Fraternal Orders Be Enlarged as a National Defense by Cooperation with the War Department?" The list of speakers includes W. J. Bryan, John Wesley Hill of New York and Sidney H. Pipe of Toronto, Ont.

## PLANNING IN HAITI TO ATTACK MARINES

Rebels Organizing an Army Against the Americans. Caperton Reinforced.

Reliable reports that Haitian rebels have been organizing an army to attack the American forces on the island are responsible for plans now being carried out to reinforce Rear Admiral Caperton's marines and blue-jackets.

The marine artillery battalion at Annapolis, comprising 350 men and twelve three-inch field pieces, will be embarked on the armored cruiser Tennessee, and sent to southern waters this week to await developments at some place where Admiral Caperton can land them in a few hours.

The Tennessee arrived yesterday at Norfolk and will proceed to Annapolis tomorrow. Additional equipment will be put aboard at Philadelphia before the ship starts southward.

## Admiral Caperton's Report.

Admiral Caperton today reported quiet at Cape Haitien and Port au Prince, but said it had been necessary to take over the customhouse at St. Marc. The Haitian troops near Cape Haitien still refuse to disarm, but natives came into the town to market Saturday, Admiral Caperton said, which he viewed as a hopeful sign.

The admiral asked last week that additional marines be held in readiness to join him and the Navy Department decided today to start the Annapolis battalion south without waiting for further word. There are a dozen Haitian land men at which it may be necessary to land men. The Tennessee may wait at Guantanamo.

## Dr. Bobo's View of Situation.

According to a special dispatch from San Juan, P. R., Dr. Basilio Bobo, the deposed Haitian leader, who has just arrived there, describes the Haitian situation as follows:

"The United States has long coveted Mole St. Nicholas (a deep bay and cargo port at the northwest extremity of Haiti), and the war in Europe afforded an opportunity to get a foothold otherwise impossible."

"Without American guns Darteigue could never have attained or retained the presidency. Haitians will never submit to the degradation of outside interference."

## MORE MARINES FOR HAITI.

Cruiser Tennessee Due at Annapolis Today to Transport Battalion.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE STAR. ANNAPOLIS, Md., August 23.—The 350 marines for special service in Haiti, the U. S. cruiser Tennessee, under command of Commander B. C. Decker, will be directed under hurry orders this afternoon, from Port au Prince.

The mobilization of the marines was directed under hurry orders from the Navy Department received Saturday. The complement to be sent will include three companies of light artillery, which have been under instructions here for the last several months.

The battalion will be armed with twelve three-inch field pieces, in addition to the infantry supports. The marines will embark on board the Tennessee some time tomorrow, and will sail either in the evening or early Wednesday morning. Two companies arrived at Annapolis from the Norfolk navy yard last night.

The battalion will be under the command of Maj. R. E. Dunlap, and there will be eleven other officers in the command.

## Italy Is Outlawing Alcohol.

MILAN, Italy, via Paris, August 23.—The authorities today withdrew 1,800 licenses to sell alcoholic drinks, instituting a campaign against alcoholism. Many bars, inns, saloons and refreshment houses have closed.

## TURK AND BULGAR SIGN A NEW PACT

Berlin Hears Friendship of Sofia Government Now Is Assured.

## ULTIMATUM TO RUMANIA MAY HAVE BEEN ISSUED

Italy's Declaration of War on Turkey Arouses Enthusiasm at Bucharest.

## SERBS YIELD TO ITALY ON ALBANIAN QUESTION

MILAN, Italy, via Paris, August 23, 3:45 p.m.—One of the main difficulties in the way of a solution of the Balkan problem favorable to the entente allies has been settled, according to an interview with Premier Pachitch of Serbia, published in the Corriere Della Serra. The premier is quoted as saying that Serbia has given way to Italy regarding Albania.

BERLIN, August 23, by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following: "Official reports from Sofia and Constantinople state that Turkey and Bulgaria have signed a new treaty, Turkey granting Bulgaria her desired direct railroad connection with the sea, and Bulgaria agreeing to observe a benevolent neutrality, if not more."

"This demonstrates the definite failure of the efforts of the entente powers to revive alliance of the Balkan states and induce them to join in the war against Turkey."

## Bulgaria Deemed Unpledged.

Unofficial reports late in July stated that a convention had been signed July 22 by which Turkey ceded to Bulgaria the Turkish portion of the Devedag-hatch railway. The reports stated that the treaty left Bulgaria unpledged concerning her attitude in the war.

That Bulgaria had not been pledged to any course as regards the war has been the assumption under which the entente allies looking to a satisfaction of her reported demands for territorial concessions from Serbia and Greece as the price of her entry into the war on the side of the allies. Several official reports concerning Bulgaria's diplomatic activities appeared to confirm this view.

It was reported that the German minister to Sofia, Dr. von Tschammer, in Sofia dispatches through London August 16, that Bulgaria had recalled the Russian minister, a delegate who went there to negotiate with Turkey.

## Bumors of an Ultimatum.

LONDON, August 23.—A Reuter dispatch from Sofia, Bulgaria, says: "Private advices from Bucharest state it is feared there that Germany has sent an ultimatum to Rumania regarding the right to transport munitions of war for Turkey through Rumanian territory. The Rumanian cabinet is firmly resolved not to grant this permission."

"A large number of cars laden with war material, has been held up at Predeal, a village near the Tornos pass, where it is reported Rumanian troops are concentrated. Troops also are massing at Jassy, about 200 miles northeast of Bucharest, and the petro-leum regions have been heavily garrisoned."

## Enthusiasm for Italy.

GENEVA, Switzerland, via Paris, August 23.—The Bucharest, Rumania, correspondent of the Tribune, sends the following: "News of the Italian declaration of war against Turkey reached here at 8 o'clock last night. There was much enthusiasm throughout the city. The king at once called a meeting of the cabinet, and the Italian ambassador was present."

"The king today will hold a conference with all the representatives of the Balkan states. Yesterday he signed several decrees of a military nature."

## Members of Greek Cabinet.

PARIS, August 23.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Athens says the new Greek cabinet will include almost all ministers in the old cabinet of M. Venizelos. Gen. Dangila, it is said, will be the minister of war; M. Maculidis, minister of marine; M. Repasides, minister of finance; M. Savitzianos, minister of the interior; M. Raktivan, minister of justice; M. Diamantidis, minister of communications; and M. Tsirnikos, minister of public instruction, and M. Michailopoulos, minister of national economy.

M. Venizelos was received yesterday by King Constantine, who accepted the task of forming a cabinet.

## FRENCH CABINET MAY FALL.

Crisis Predicted Following Secret Session of Deputies Thursday.

PARIS, August 23.—All the morning papers discuss guardedly the secret session of the chamber of deputies set for next Thursday, at which time it is expected Premier Viviani will personally give the explanations demanded by the deputies concerning the conduct of the war. The papers express the opinion that if the premier holds to his resolution that the cabinet stands or falls together, not allowing the singling out of any one minister for attack, a crisis may be expected.

In place of its usual criticisms on the sanitary service for the army, the newspaper L'Homme Enchaîné, published by Georges Clemenceau, leaves a two-and-a-quarter-column blank space, which is headed, "For the wounded," and signed "G. Clemenceau."

## ELEVEN GERMAN WARSHIPS SINK IN GULF OF RIGA

Russians Also Send Four Tonic Transports to Bottom in Battle.

## BATTLE CRUISER MOLTKE TORPEDOED BY BRITISH

Two Cruisers and Eight Torpedo Boats Add to Greatest Naval Disaster to Kaiser.

## INVADING TROOPS DESTROYED

Czar's Soldiers Capture Four Barges After Their Occupants Perish in Sea, Being Exterminated by Muscovite Defenders.

## Decisive Victory for Allies.

LONDON, August 23, 12:17 p.m.—The capitals of the entente allies are jubilant today over the unexpected naval victory which the Russians, according to their accounts, have won in the Gulf of Riga. England had more than a sympathetic interest in the battle, as a British submarine accounted for the German battle cruiser Moltke, the loss of which, added to the destruction of two cruisers, eight torpedo boats and four transports, constitutes the greatest naval disaster suffered by Germany during the war.

## For the last week both Petrograd and Berlin have been sending mecer reports of naval operations in the Gulf of Riga, which were interpreted to mean that Germany was attempting to land forces for the purpose of supporting the left flank of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's offensive in the north of Russia, and thereby to establish his armies along the coast from the Gulf of Riga to the Baltic.

The official Russian report, claiming a decisive victory for the allies, together with the extensive dispatches from the Gulf, contains few details in addition to an enumeration of German losses. It is assumed that, inasmuch as Petrograd announced several days ago that her large warships had retired from the Gulf, the most serious German fleet and the transports.

The moral effect of this action on the Russian people is expected to be great, as it probably will do much to allay the depression incident to the continued Russian losses. The German fleet is reported to have been arrested nowhere except in the northern sector, from Riga to Kovno.

## Officially Confirmed.

A dispatch to the Times from Petrograd confirms the announcement of M. Rodzianko, the president of the duma, of a Russian victory in the Gulf of Riga and the sinking of the German battle cruiser Moltke. The correspondent says that the official communication is as follows:

"Confirmation of the naval victory in the Gulf of Riga was conveyed to the duma committees today by M. Rodzianko, the president of the duma. The members of the committees requested M. Rodzianko to congratulate the navy on its splendid victory, and to convey to the minister of war their compliments on the defeat of the German fleet in the Baltic."

"Among the German warships sunk is the battle cruiser Moltke. Four huge barges filled with munitions were captured and the invaders destroyed. Petrograd indulged in pardonable rejoicing over the victory. The desperate efforts of the Germans to upset our military plans by creating a diversion in the Baltic have been signally failed. According to the news received today, they sustained heavy losses in the operations connected with the forcing of the Gulf of Riga."

"Aided by British submarine, we were able to sink the Moltke, and with little sounds to harass and cripple and finally to drive the enemy out of the Gulf."

"The losses of the gallant Baltic fleet were extremely small, in no way impairing the inviolability of our sea, which is preserved no serious danger can immediately threaten Petrograd."

## Germans Exterminated.

A dispatch to the Central News from Petrograd says: "The president of the duma has made the following announcement: 'In the Riga battle the Germans lost three cruisers and seven torpedo boats. The German fleet has withdrawn from Riga bay.'"

"The Germans tried to make a diversion in the Baltic (Pernell) on the east shore of the Gulf of Riga, some thirty-five